THE WAYS OF TURKEY'S ABSOLUTE RULER WITH FRIEND AND FOE.

A Poseur and an Actor, He Seeks to Win the Regard of Foreigners Who Visit Him at His Palaces.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Sultan completed his sixtieth year on Sept. 22, 1902. Time has worked great changes in his Majesty's appearance, and it is only with difficulty that one can now recognize in him the Prince Hamid represented in the portrait taken of him at the. time he mounted the throne. His jaws Senator Beveridge, in Epworth Herald. have grown broader, giving to his face a coarseness it did not have before; the cheek-bones, formerly unnoticeable, protrude prominently on hollow cheeks, which years by a short beard, not quite gray, and ditions which makes excess necessary. which he himself dyes various shades of brown and brownish red, with a mixture was given him by a sheik.

also dyed, which his delicate and thin hand | "patient?" It is universally so. The imoften caresses with a mechanical gesture, ages of Buddha are statues of infinite enwhich is thin and hard. The lower lip has | with calm eye and with the placid fore become still thicker, and has accentuated head of real might. The best lines of a somewhat sensual expression. The line of | Emerson are these: determination which completes the character of this mouth, so interesting for the physiognomist, is also deeper and more apparent. The flattened temples, with the widely separated orbits, have become more hollow, and in the depths of the eyes, now half hidden under the droping eyelids and heavy lashes, seems to be smoldering the vacillating flame of his glance.

The eyes are the most disconcerting part of this complex physiognomy. Reflecting usually uneasy melancholy, at other times they will stare for a long time into vacancy, as though absorbed in thought, and then, if a flash of anger or fear lightens up the dark-gray iris-the color of a stormy sky-they instantly become remarkably keen and alert, and cause those whose glance they meet a painful impression that can be borne only after long familiarity. In short, the entire physiognomy of the Sultan confirms his divers characteristics, even that of the gentleness that he assumes at times. Of medium height, slightly rickety on his legs and painfully thin, he seems now only to have his breath left, and, in fact, it is his nerves that keep him alive. Such a constitution must necessarily influence his mentality. Abdul-Hamid is, in truth, a victim of neurasthenia, and in some tuings monomaniac. His physical condition alone can explain the contradictions of his character. LIKES STORIES OF CRIME.

He is full of dissimulated obstinacy, and only yields to force with the secret intention of getting back later what he is compelled temporarily to abandon. He is never at a loss for expedients, is a deep calculator, and knows admirably how to escape dangers by stratagems that are always new. He is a skillful layer of traps, and capable of all kinds of abjectness toward his enemies when he fears them, and of the greatest severity when he has them in his power, and his vengeance is the heavier for having been patiently nourished in sehaving been patiently nourished in se-

Not only is the life of a man who is trousome to him of little account, but spilled tered nerves, always stretched to the snaphas some one to read to him. His favorite assessinations and executions. The stories of crime excite him and prevent him sleeping, but as soon as his reader reaches a passage where punishment falls upon the criminal, the Sultan immediately becomes calm

The Sultan, like all neurotics, has moments of great irritability, during which he becomes violent. Several times he has beaten his secretaries or his chamberlain. Once he threw his inkstand at the head Another day, suddenly enraged with the same personage during a discussion on

arouse the resentment of his suite. It is sensible. I know a national lawgiver of moreover, his policy as well as his temper- great effect veness, and who pursues ament to make people think him gentle and steady course in the midst of legislative good, and to pretend that he has in reto enlist sympathies everywhere, feeling short walk between the White House and such an accent of sincerity that for the skies, he repeats these four lines of Emermoment they deceive those who listen. TODIES FOREIGNERS.

Although his voice is naturally deep and strong, he knows how to make it caressing and almost gentle, and he has the gift of making himself agreeable in order to win stroll and asked him the reason of it, he the friendship of those who approach him, and moral constitutional. I am getting back especially foreigners. He takes all kinds my polarity after the day's conflicts. I am of pains to please them, and it is seldom that a European leaves him without being | nightly exercise in the moderate life. I am fascinated by his cordial and charming recharging the exhausted batteries of patience." • \* The vital principle of manner and exquisite tact. The Sultan, in fact, practices the art of politeness and the religious instinct. This was manifest hospitality not only as a Oriental, but also throughout the revolution. The words of as a European. Nowhere are foreign nota- Washington on the subject of religion show bilities received as royally as at Yildiz, and his profound realization of the truth of the even mere tourists passing through Con- divine sentiment in the human breast. I stantinople and present at the ceremony of selamlyk will be received with honors. If lect the sayings of America's great men, utthey form a numerous party all kinds tered at critical moments, on the serviceof flattering attentions are showered upon ableness of religion to the state. When a them during the ceremony, and they find people feel that they are divinely connected before leaving a sumptous lunch served on and guided they will indulge in no "ter- produced. the terrace of the Yildiz Klosk. Cigarettes rors," no holocausts of passion, no fury or are presented to them, and an aid-de-camp advocacy of revenge. They will move of the Sultan conveys to them the imperial steadily, calmly forward, knowing that compliments. Again, at their departure from Constantinople—a full view of which has been facilitated by an order from the communicate his final purposes to each inpalace-General Scheker-Ahmer Pasha pre- dividual, anyomore than a general of an sents them with Turkish delight, cigarettes, army confers with each private soldier, is in chief of the army. As each one entered etc., as souverirs of His Majesty. And the nevertheless managing all for the good of visitors go away delighted with their visit, this people and the betterment of all manconvinced that the Sultan is a most affa- | kind. ble and courteous prince, and that the complaints of Europe are entirely unjusti-

In thus trying to win sympathy of foreigners by these little means, he imagines that he counteracts the harm that the independent press of Europe, which is hostile to him, does him in the minds of the general public. Even toward his own subjects he endeavors to appear benevolent when it is to his interests. Sometimes a functionary or grand personage falls ill. A chamberlain goes and inquires after his health with the compliments of the sovereign; a court physician goes to attend him; if he dies and leaves sons whose fidelity the master wishes to secure, the interment is paid for

out of the imperial purse. Sometimes he attempts by feigned amiabillty to win over some men he fears and on whom he has no hold, and then there is nothing to which he will not stoop in order to obtain by cunning what he cannot obtain by force. One can have no idea of the persistence, the roundabout methods they employ in Constantinople to win the young generation of Turks over to the Sultan's side. They know, for instance, that a young man's relations and friendships give him the opportunity of learning certain little secrets of great interest to the monarch, and they leave no stone unturned to get him to talk. They promise him positions, honors, favors, decorations, promotion, moneyespecially money! They are very capable of making a pretty woman the prize; in short, they put forward what they think will tempt him most. If this inexperienced young man is at all weak or lacking in character, he will find himself so hemmed in, so skillfully entangled, that, after brief hesitation, he will end by becoming a creature of the Sultan. If, on the contrary, he resists and shows that he cannot be tempted, he invites for himself an existence made miserable by esplonage, calumny and perse-

eutions of all kinds. Thus it is that Abdul-Hamid has suctoded in winning over many of the elite of the nation, and in creating a class in which have been constantly and painstakingly inoculated the most immoral and degrading principles. He knows the power of gold, and he uses to corrupt the country the riches he wrests from it. He has no

SULTAN'S PECULIARITIES love for honest men, for he sees in them HAD

In any case, he is not ignorant of the sad condition to which he has reduced the country, but that is a detail that seems to leave him indifferent. As to saying that | HOW is was impossible for him to save his empire, is it necessary to insist on the slight foundation for such an argument? Abdul-Hamid has never attempted to ameliorate his country. On the contrary, he has done everything for twenty-six years to ruin it. He stifled the budding liberalism which might have been for his people a resurrection; he cut the throat of its independence in the cradle, seized power by intrigue, kept it by force and cunning, and concentrated But who knows if the deluge that Abdul-Hamid is preparing for his successor will not shake the world to its foundations?

PLEA FOR MODERATE LIFE.

Patience and Serenity Two Qualities

the Modern American Lacks.

accumulated which radical action can remove. It is the surgeon's knife for cancer. have been covered for more than twenty | The moderate life prevents those evil con-His forehead bulges out slightly, and he | winds blow steadily. We are fond of thinkconceals his baldness under the enormous ing of our great American characters as fez which he has made fashionable in Tur- loftily calm. The picture of Washington key, and the form, size and color of which | which each of us holds in his mental gal- | soldiers they were bandits and came from make the emaciated paleness of his face lery is the picture of serenity itself. Was seem even more sickly. His nose has be- any essay, book, or address on Lincoln ever come more hooked. A stronger moustache, written that did not contain the word

> The sun set, but set not his hope. Stars rose; his faith was earlier up; Fixed on the enormous galaxy. Deeper and older seemed his eye; And matched his sufferance sublime The taciturnity of time. He spoke, and words more soft than rain Brought the Age of Gold again; His action won such reverence sweet

As hid all measure of the feat. In all this we perceive the universal acknowledgment of the sovereignty of The Moderate. We all obey the lofty will flowing out of the heart of righteousness, which dent of itself and its purposes that it is quite unvexed by our irritabilities. It is useful to witness the motions of some vast engine-its silence, its speed, its sureness of power. It is so strong that it appears careless of its processes.

"Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on," said the Master. He meant by that, however, no counsel of improvidence. Consult those instructed in the wisdom of the Scriptures, and they will tell you that the Wisest One meant moderation. He condensed (as was his habit) a sermon in a phrase. He meant, did he not, that we should do our work day by day and hour by hour and moment by moment to its full completion, and then that we should be satisfied with the honest performance of that task, knowing that out of it, in the nature of things, springs our opportunity of to-morrow and

the strength wherewith to meet it? "I settle questions as they arise," said the greatest "captain of industry" which this country has yet produced, "and then I pass on to the next. The first is finished: trouble with it no more." That is a fine sample of moderation in action. For the moderate life does not mean the slothful life. The moderate life does not mean the indifferent life. As said before, it means merely the sane life.

And is not patience the very thing which we Americans lack more than, perhaps, anything else? Morality we have to a greater degree than any other people, and it is increasing visibly. Enthusiasm we have, almost of an intoxicated variety. This grows out of the nature of our climate, which is dry and electrical. Ian god seems to calm and soothe his shat- Maclaren says that we Americans are so many charged electrical batteries; that you ping point. "At night, before going to may attach one of us to an office, a pulpit, says one of his chamberlains, "he a desk, a grip sack, a pen, or anything as some one to read to him. His favorite else, and we will perform the service as-There is much truth in the Scotchman's observation. Our neurosis of activity also springs from our free institutions, which afford unlimited opportunity, and therefore unlimited invitation to do unlimited work. So that, as a people, we are more or less on a strain. And this attitude is one which loses the proportion of things in accurate work and saving work. It comes only when we have our perspective correct. The artist must look to perspective in his of Kutchuk-Said Pasha, then secretary-in- picture first of all. And it is a truism of chief, who was able to dodge his head in the high school that "we are all the artists" of our own careers."

But whatever the cause, the fact canthe Egyptian question, he drew from his not be denied. We are not only abreast pocket a revolver, and threatened to fire at of the age of the telephone and the telethe pasha, who, terrified, implored his par- graph and other instantaneous processes we are ahead of it. We insist upon imme-It is said that Abdul-Hamid quickly re- diate action-which is not bad; but we also grets his violence, which he fears will insist on immediate results-which is not battle and alarm, who each night in Washserve vast stores of tenderness. He tries ington, when the weather is clear, takes a that no one loves him. Thus he poses often | the Monument, quite out of the capital's as a victim, complaining of the malice and hurly-burly; and there, surrounded by the ingratitude of men, and his complaints have healing silence and beneath the soothing

> Teach me your mood, O patient stars! Who climb each night the ancient sky, Leaving on space no shade, no scars, No trace of age, no fear to die.

To a friend who met him taking this answered: "I am taking a sort of mental adjusting myself to the eternal points of view which change not. I am taking a moderation of patience, of conservatism is

MEXICAN BANDITS WERE EN-ROLLED IN THE ARMY.

Invited by Diaz to Attend a Banquet at Zocolo Palace, Choice of Venison or Bullets Was Offered.

New York Times.

They chose cabrito! Who, under the circumstances, would not?

The tourist who visits Mexico discovers his first and his last interrogation point, as ing that interesting country, in the file of buckskin-clad soldiery that is drawn up at Excesses are unnatural. When they are each railway station to witness the arrival describe. I wish to being every one of your and departure of trains. He wonders why they are there, and feels a shiver of apprehension lest there is some outbreak in the vicinity which they have been detailed to quell. They are the Mexican Rurales, a part and portion of the regular army, but more than anything else they are living statues to the sagacity and foresight of one of the most remarkable men of the close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century-Porfirio Diaz. They are called Rurales because before they were the country, and while now, after twenty odd years of service under the government, there are many enrolled among them who have never personally belonged to the outlaw class, it is safe to say that there are now conceals almost entirely the upper lip, durance. The Greeks chiseled their gods few, if any, whose fathers or grandfathers

or uncles were not bandits in their day. The history of the Rurales is an interesting and significant chapter in Mexican affairs, and it litustrates the policy of Presicould be said about his inscrutably strange and unique character.

When Diaz assumed the reigns of governwhich the word chaos is only meagerly descriptive. The entire country, from the Rio Grande to Tehuantepec, was overrun with banditti, so that traveling without a numerous escort was impossible. The numerous estados of the country were arrogant and independent of spirit, and greatly inclined, with force of arms if necessary, to resent the national government. The governors of | Philadelphia Ledger. many of the States were openly in league with the bandits and utterly defiant of every semblance of control by a central authority. Again, revolution was a disease germ which affected every officer in the army above the rank of captain, and many of them did not scruple to plot openly against the control and authority of President Diaz. Men who were supposedly greater and more capable than he could ever hope to be had essayed the direction of affairs, only to fail, and the country was sorely in need of the very elements that soon developed in the provisional Fresident to save it and to evolve out of it what he has accomplished. His greatest stroke of genius for his country's good and for his own success was the enrollment of the Rurales into a National Guard of Mexico. It was his coup d'etat. It clipped the wings of the governors. The true story of that great achievement is this:

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN. Realizing fully that the bravest men, the hardest fighters, the most consciousless daredevils, and the most unconquerable element within the borders of Mexico were the hardy mountaineer bandits, Diaz knew that Patience is an element of the moderate | banner and enroll themselves as a separate body of soldiers he would hold a handful of trumps, if not the full thirteen, in his possession. It was a Utopian thought and a herculean task to undertake, but this man approached it with that quietly determined in six months of the time when the idea occurred to him it was an accomplished fact. If the method by which the result was realized is to be criticised, the critic must bear in mind the circumstances. "To do a great right, do a little wrong" seems especially applicable here. If he deceived those bandit chiefs then, they and their descendants are thankful for the act now, and the country and its people have been saved be-

Mounted messengers, selected for their known loyalty to their general, were taken from the ranks of his personal following and dispatched with all speed to the uttermost corners of the republic, far and near. Each was an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to a bandit chief. Each had his particular message and selection of presents to deliver. Each was a fearless, bold and determined man, who bore a sealed packet, which, among other things, contained a message, of which the following is a more or less free translation:

"Porfirio Diaz, provisional President of the Republic of Mexico, greets you. It is his honor and privilege to invite you to be present and to partake of a banquet to be given at the palace in the City of Mexico, on the -th day of September, 18 -. The freedom of the city will be extended to you during the week preceding the date fixed for the banquet, and safe conduct to and from the city is guaranteed to all invited guests. As an additional safeguard, the bearer hereof, an officer in the Mexican army, will remain as hostage among your followers, until your safe return," etc.

Below was appended a list of the invited guests accompanied by the suggestion that with whomever he chose among them in order that they might with greater comfort and convenience make the journey together. In reality this was meant to imbue them with an added sense of security and confi-

dence; and it was effectual. They accepted the invitation and came, said Major General Minjosa, who, at the time he related the story to the writer, was minister of war of Mexico, in the Diaz Cabinet, "They came singly, in twos and threes and in groups. They came from north and south and east and west. They came from Tamaulipus, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, from Michoacan, Guerrero, Caxaca, and from every State in the republic. Many of them had never seen a city before that time. There were more than seventy of them in all-three score and ten bandit chiefs, clad in buckskin, armed to the teeth. and the most picturesque set of men that this country of picturesque effects has ever

HOW THE PLAN WORKED. "On the appointed day they assembled in the Ambassadors' Hall in the palace, where they were received by General Diaz, who was dressed in his full uniform as general the room he was grasped by the hand and warmly greeted by the President, who had



HORRID MAN. She-Will you kindly step off my train? He-Certainly; but I should suggest that yours is the kind of train that ought to be run in two sections.

MAKE A CHOICE remained rigorously secluded from all interviews until that moment. Then when they were seated in chairs arranged in a semicircle he addressed them somewhat as fol-

"'Gentlemen, I have had a manifold pur-

pose in extending the invitation for you to

meet me here to-day. It is a great pleasure to me to see and to know and to be known by each of you. \* \* One of my purposes in seeking this interview was to discuss a matter of business which I believe will interest you. There are no eavesdroppers who can overhear what we have to say, so that our negotiations are private, between you as representatives of your followers, and me, as the representative of the government. You are each of you leaders of a class which can be described by no other word than outlaw; you gain your livelihood by levying upon those who are weaker than you are, by robbery and pillage; you are the banditti of Mexico. I am at the present moment the provisional President of the entire country, and, therefore, its provisional dictator, or, if you will, its ruler. Hence, I am your chief well as the chief of the regular army. It is as your chief, therefore, that I address well as one of his chiefest interests concern- you. Nevertheless, it is not my purpose to require or to order, but to request and to mportune each and all of you to join hands with me in the purpose which I will now llowers into the lap of the government, I wish every one of them to become an employe of the government. I want every one of them as a soldier for the government, and I want you, gentlemen, to be their capns, their colonels and their generals. It is a necessity for the welfare and future of Mexico, and it must be done. I have here a list of your names. I will call them one by one. I will ask each, as his name is called, to rise and inform me as nearly as possible just how much money comprises the yearly income of his followers. Then when the list of the total amount, and whatever sum it may prove to be, that amount shall be paid per capita per annum by the government among the soldiers who, through your influence, are enlisted in the National Guard, which you are to assist me in creating. In addition thereto, each of you will be made an officer in the army, and will draw the salary due to your rank. That is all, geptlemen. The details can be arranged later. I will leave you now in order that you may discuss this among yourselves. In thirty minutes I will return. "He left his station and crossed the room

to the door. There he paused. "'I will return in half an hour, gentlemen. dent Diaz better than anything eise that | The banquet will then be served. There are 3,000 soidiers drawn up around the palace awaiting your decision. They are anxious to know what you will have for dinner, and it

ment he found a condition of things for is for you to decide whether you prefer cabrito and venison-or bullets. "They chose cabrito and venison."

CRIMINAL CODES AND SIGNALS.

Difficulties in the Way of Safe Trans-

So elaborate and ingenious as to appear almost incredible are the methods by which professional criminals communicate with their accomplices. Nobody knows better than the rogues themselves that by sending their messages through the ordinary channels they place both their liberty and their plans in jeopardy. But it is so important that they communicate with each other swiftly and secretly, to elaborate some scheme of rascality or to give warning of danger from the authorities, that the clever criminals set up peculiar postoffices that are distinctly their own.

The United States Secret Service agents and the United States postal inspectors run across a large number of varied systems of this kind. From the stories they tell of "postoffices" they have discovered, it appears that nothing is too audacious for men playing a game the loss of which means for then: a term in stripes behind bars. "Out in Iowa a few months ago," said a

Secret Service man who was transferred recently to an Eastern station, "myself and four of my associates were detailed on a baffling case of counterfeiting. The State had been flooded with spurious coins and some less cleverly made banknotes, and latif he could induce them to serve under his | er it appeared that the same stuff was going into all parts of the country. We couldn't locate the plant, and it was evident that the work of manufacture and distribution was being directed by a master mind that was wise enough never to go near the plant. "There was a suspicious newcomer in small town on the Mississippi river, who attracted our attention. He was a man of some education and very reserved. He lived in fine style in one of the best houses in the place. We watched him for nearly a month. There was nothing to give any force to our suspicion, but we kept him under eye. He never got a letter at the town postoffice that

he was not willing that any one should see. In fact, he very frequently read them on his way home, and then threw them carelessly into the street. They were innocent appearing notes, all of them, containing not a clew. "Every morning at about 7 o'clock a young milkman went to the man's house and left a quart of milk. The milkman was a new-comer, too. He had arrived about a week before the other fellow, and had bought out a small dairy with money which he said had been left him by his father. A stout cook at the fine stranger's kitchen always took the can of milk and handed the young milkman the can that had been left the day

"These cans, as we learned afterward, had false bottoms in which letters were placedletters to and from the fine appearing newcomer. The letters were from the men who were operating the plant (which we subsequently uncovered in a town eighty miles away), and from agents in various cities who were 'shoving the queer.' The answers were the master mind's instructions. The milkman and the cook were faithful accomplices. The milkman had been set up in business there for the sole purpose of delivering the correspondence that directed the whole works." The operator of a notorious get-rich-quick

concern eluded the police when a raid was made recently upon his establishment upon several States that they had lost many thousand dollars. He secreted himself under certain plain disguises in a tenement house in a street in New York not more than a dozen blocks from the police headquarters. Several postoffice inspectors and Central Office detectives were searching for him. The fugitive had a number of friends who wanted to prevent his capture, one of their reasons being that his trial would bring out their names and show their complicity in the unlawful scheme they had worked. These men, however, were known to the police, and it was impossible for them to communicate with the man in hiding-who may be called Logan. Much more was it out of the question for them to visit him. But they agreed to keep a watch on developments in official circles and to serve Logan in whatever way they could. Within a week danger was lurking near for the fugitive, and one of the watching gang learned of it. He sent a servant to the telegraph office with this message to a friend in Chicago:

"Your Aunt Helen died to-day." Mastering his grief with an effort, the nephew went to a telegraph office and wrote this message, addressed to a clothier in the vicinity of Houston street and the Bowery; "Deliver at once to Henry Prescott (Logan's alias) at - Elizabeth street, six pairs With this the Chicago man sent a tele-graphic money order for an amount suffi-

cent to cover the cost of the articles or-The socks were delivered to Logan that day. When night came he disappeared from Elizabeth street. The Chicago man had told the fugitive when and in what direction to go-the firm chosen, the article, their number and color all being a part of a clever code which the hunted man under-

THE CHILDREN'S BREAD.

Why Women Will Not Prosecute the Husbands Who Beat Them.

stood.

Philadelphia Telegraph. When an abused and suffering woman refuses to testify in court against her brutal husband who lays his hand upon her in violence and otherwise despitefully entreats her, impatient critics are prone to declare that she deserves all the abuse she gets. "If she likes that sort of thing, let her have it," is the comment frequently made when a wife hesitates to bear witness against the man who beats her, or even seeks to protect him from the penalty of the law. It is exasperating, indeed, when the weaker vessel Interferes with the course of rigorous justice. and we are very apt to be provoked out of all sympathy with suffering; but it should be made known and fully understood that the escape of the inhuman assailant is not always attributable to mistaken sentiment

or undeserved affection. Suppose the man is a laborer, earning, say, ten or twelve dollars a week. He does not always g ve his family a just share of his wages, but the wife gets, perhaps, five or six dollars in course of the week to keep the table, and, by management, with the risk of a blow now and then, she contrives to get hold of enough to pay the rent at the end of days, where is the bread money and the rent money to come from? That is the considerathen sent back to his work with a warning nothing there to inspire and intoxicate you. We regret to read that a church in the that worse would follow another offense. Instead of a house of people eager to be neighborhood of New York has thought it

Until September 12 th's store will close daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12:50 Noon.

# The agree Daily Bulletin.

### First with New Goods Always



NCE IN A WHILE some senseless fad is purposely neglected, occasionally an accident at mill or in transit may retard the arrival of some special lot of goods, but as a general proposition what's worth havingand, by the way, only what's worth having-arrives here if it arrives anywhere, and it gets here first The one particular feature of the last fortnight's activity in the receiving room has been the coming of unusual quantities of foreign dress goods; next to that, perhaps, the great rolls of

carpet-size rugs which it has been necessary to mark for stock. Dozens of rugs have already been sold, and numerous patterns of the new dress goods, although no mention has been made of the latter except in one instance, when "black wools" was the subject.

### As an Introduction to Colored Fall Woolens

the following have been selected as being appropriate for early autumn wear, as well as later. Every piece listed is fresh from the maker within the past two weeks.

50-inch monotone zibeline, shades

brown, royal blue, green, navy and garnet, a yard......\$1.00 50-inch monotone zibeline, colors brown, royal blue, navy, dark navy,

green and garnet, a yard .... \$1.50 46-inch imported monotone zibeline, colors navy, reseda, brown and garnet, a yard.....\$2.00

50-inch two-color effect zibeline in royal blue, navy, brown, green and 54-inch two-color zibe'ine, shades brown, royal blue, navy, green and 

46-inch import d mixed color zibeline, navy, marine, myrtle, brown and garnet, a yard......\$2.00 50-inch mixed color zibeline, green with gray, brown with gray, and navy

with gray, a yard ..... 12 00 54 inch two-colored effect zibeline, in gray, brown, royal, green and garnet at .....\$2.50 and \$2.75

44-inch French fantaise, colorings cas-

tor and red, brown and white, navy and red, navy and yellow, green and ye low, black and red, a yard .. \$1 75 45-inch German boutonne novelties in brown and red, marine and yellow, brown and yellow, navy and red,

black and red, garnet and black, a yard .....\$1.25 50-inch novelty suiting, colors navy and red, green and brown, brown and red, olive and red, and black and red,

45-inch bou'onne novelty, in navy and yellow, green and yellow, brown and yellow, black and red, and garnet 46-inch French fantaise zibeline, colors red and green, navy and garnet, and

navy and green, a yard.....\$2.00 47-inch imported boutonne in two-toned combinations of brown and white, navy and red, green and red, and plum and red, all lecked with black camel-hair curl, a yard.....\$1.75

Zibelines, Mixed and Plain Imported Wool Novelties Plain Color Fancy Weaves

38-inch all-wool armure, three castor shades, four browns, three greens, two cadet shades, three royal blues, four navy blues, three garnets, cardinal and scarlet, a yard ..... 50c

44-inch all-wool Panama, in three grays, two beige shades, two castors, three myrtle shades, cadet, royal, navy blues, two reseda shades, olive myrtle, two browns, cardinal, garnet 

45-inch all-wool armure, in two browns, two navy blues, reseda marine, garnet and cream colors, a yard .... \$1.00

44 and 48-inch all-wool burlap, colors two royal blues, navy, myrtle, two browns, reseda, garnet and cardinal, 

48-inch all-wool sangller or burlap, colors myrtle, reseda, royal blue, navy, brown, dark brown, grenat and garnet, a yard ...... \$1.25

#### Black Dress Goods Suggestion

Natural colored pongee parasols occupy a prominent place in this season's most favored fashions.

A large Chinese Jardiniere on a peculiar black carved stand is attracting much attention on the Ayres Art Floor. Of its kind this is the first ever brought to Indianapolis.

For the pongee or natural linen gown a touch of red does wonders and appreciative young women have adopted the idea widely in pipings, belts, stocks and hat trimmings.

Bodices, unless there is a reaction in their favor, will soon be a thing of the past. We have Russian bodices, blouses, slips, boleros, but we have no bodices proper. An attempt has been made to revive the court bodice with its sharp points back and front; it was accepted without enthusiasm.

One of the daintiest fads of the season, if it may be called a fad, is the popularity of ideal heads painted in water color. These are framed in dull white ovals and square-edged ovals of gold with burnished ornamentation. Two or three dollars could not be better invested than in such a picture. The Russian suits worn by very little

boys, just emancipated from sexless muslins, have no trousers, but are meant to be worn with short drawers finished with a bit of embroidery. The little garments are very attractive made up in butcher's linen, embroidered in white or trimmed with washable Persian embroidered bands worked with pale colors. Beautiful as are the many embroid-

ered and painted swisses, muslins, chiffons and gauzes, they are not recommended to those who expect to wear their summer gowns at the seaside. These delicate fabrics will not stand sea air, and in a very short time are reduced to strings. One of the best materials for the seaside is figured grenadine, which this year comes in exquisite patterns and color combin-

Even now the fall styles are beginning to assert themselves and many garments intended for early fall wear are among the exclusive showings. One of the styles that will be popular for street wear during the first cool days of fall is made of novelty cloth, with a plain plaited skirt and a threequarter length coat. The corset coat suit is also new and in it is perpetrated one of the late spring's prettiest The Ins and Outs, and Why so or so

LAST WEEK first arrivals of fall's black worsteds were announced from across the sea. Of course, when the new comes in the old must go out. Fortunately there's little of spring goods left-fortunately alike for store and cus-

tomer. More radical price reductions may be made with less ultimate loss, and

yet the fortunate tew who buy at the marked-down prices will find their transac-None of these lots are extensive; if they were prices would not be so greatly reduced, for without exception the materials will remain in vogue throughout the

Black twine voile, 38 inches wide, and heretofore 75c a yard, now ...... 59c Black French voile, 42 inches wide, and until now \$1.00 a yard at the least, less Priestley's crispine, 44 inches wide, one of the season's favorite dollar weaves, now ......79c 42-inch all-wool black crepe de chine, standard \$1 a yard quality, likewise .... 79c All-wool black cheviot, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, \$1.00 grade, re-

The 50c grade of black Turkish mohair brilliantine, 36 inches wide, is now .... 43c Those pretty shirtwaist brilliantines-black with white spots and metal stripes-38 

#### Tailored Costumes Cheaper Seasonable Gowns of Voile and Etamine

ALL LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS, up to those elegant costumes with silk drops and elaborate ornamentations of shirring and applique, have been sep rated into three bargain lots for immediate disposal.

Lot one includes voile and etamine costumes recently sold as high as \$47.50, most Blue and black suits of etamine and voile, some very natty suits among them which sold at from \$25.00 to \$32.50, any one now ......\$17.50 Lot three includes all others-etamine and mohair costumes-whose original prices

ranged up to \$19.75, choice ..... \$12.75

## OXFORDS BATISTES

At ONE-THIRD VALUE

JUST SEVEN styles remain-blue, black, gray and yellow stripesgoods you know as selling throughout the spring at from 45c to 59c a yard, while stock on and lasts, choose at 19c

Of the scores of designs in Scotch Madras recent y se ling at 37tc, 39c, 4°c and 59c a yard just twenty-five broken pieces remain. These are in gray, green and blue stripes, some good styles for shirts as well as dresses, choice at......19c

6 CENTS A YARD

As FAR as quality goes just such batistes and dimities as these at 6c a yard are numerous among the best seiling 12to summer cottons; but for some reason the e particular styles have not been popular, and so thirty pieces have been selected for a half-price sale. Both light and dark colors are among

them, and in d sign striped, figured and dotted effects, none regular y less than 10c a yard, most of them 12tc goods; choice Monday at .... 6c

# L. S. Ayres @ Co.

stand up for herself in court, but to demand ing is too much to ask of any woman.

Singing Into a Phonograph.

Philadelphia Record. A young woman who makes her living by singing into phonographs talked the other day about her job. "In this work," she said, the month, with a little more, perhaps, for the children's shoes. Now, if she has the absence of an audience. When a singer comes out before a big audience to sing the children wretch consigned to jail for thirty sight of all those persons is frightening to her, but at the same time it is inspiring; it tion that saves many a wifebeater from keys her up; it takes her out of herself and well-deserved punishment. If he could be beyond herself. She does better than she soundly lashed at the whipping post with would have thought it possible to do. Singing forty stripes save one well laid on, and into a phonograph is hard because there is

cylinder. Hence you feel dull and dumpy. hat she shall put away her children's liv- You can't put into your voice the brilliance. the exh laration and the sympathy that come of themselves when there are human the best singers can't sing into the phonograph at all solely on this account. Others can't sing into it unless they have taken a its best for the machine, just as I do on the stage, but in this I am singular. The perdo themselves justice are few and far be-

The Church and the Saloon.

there might be some chance for the wife to | pleased you have an empty room and a big | necessary, in order to raise money to build an extension, to ask each saloon keeper in the parish to give one day's receipts each month for four months to the building fund, The case affords, perhaps, an extreme illusears listening and understanding. Some of tration of the absurd and harmful expedients resorted to by churches to swell their financial receipts, expedients which tend to bring religion into disrepute and directly to glass or two of champagne. I, with hard swell the number of nonchurch-goers, of work, have managed to produce my voice at | which we hear so much complaint in these d ys. The fault lies here partly, of course, in the meager and insufficient contributions. sons who can sing into phonographs so as to to church maintenance made by the regular members of the churches themselves, but even this neglect cannot excuse the imposition of a tax upon the drink shops. The churches and the saloons stand too far apart in their character and purposes to make it expedient to yoke them together for any purpose. The saloon may profit by the arrangement, but the churches never.